



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

Studies in Roman History. By E. G. HARDY. New York: The Macmillan Co., 1905. Pp. ix+349. \$1.60.

This volume is made up of a series of papers which have already been published in another form, so that a critical estimate of its contents is not needed here. The first ten essays are a reprint of the author's book on *Christianity and the Roman Government*. To this nucleus have been added the following papers, republished from various classical journals: "Legions in the Pannonian Rising," "Movements of the Legions," "The Provincial Concilia," "Imperium Consulare or Proconsulare," "Plutarch, Tacitus, and Suetonius, on Galba and Otho," and "A Bodleian MS of Pliny's Letters to Trajan." Students of Roman history will hear with great regret that the condition of the author's eyes will prevent him from prosecuting his studies further. He was even compelled to republish these papers without making a thorough revision of them. Representing as they do the best results which classical scholarship had reached at the time of their appearance, these *Studies* furnish us indirectly an interesting proof of the activity of scholars in the field which they cover. To take only one point by way of illustration. At pp. 260 ff. of the article on "Provincial Concilia" there is an interesting discussion of the title and functions of the priest-president of the Koinon of Asia, and yet no mention is made of the important contributions which Fougères, Buchner, Ramsay, Beurlier, Brandis, Liebenam, and Cumont have made to the subject, nor are the *Inscr. Gr. ad res Rom. pert.* referred to. All of these have been published in the short interval which has elapsed since the first appearance of the article in question in the *English Historical Review*. Notwithstanding the fact, however, that the author was unable to revise these papers in the light of recent investigations, they well deserved to be collected in a permanent form.

FRANK FROST ABBOTT

Grundriss der griechischen Geschichte, nebst Quellenkunde. Von

ROBERT PÖHLMANN. Müller's Handbuch, III. Bd., 4te Abt., 3te vermehrte und verbesserte Auflage. München: Beck'sche Verlagsbuchhandlung, 1906. Pp. ii+307. M. 5.50.

This is a useful book. Its several chapters are prefaced by brief characterizations of the sources. Its body proper presents a sober narrative of Greek history. This is interrupted at numerous points by notices of the divergent views of modern scholars, and here and there by close analyses of social and political movements. A work like this does not make light reading. It does not leave much room for historical construction in the best sense of the term—for the sympathetic interpretation and artistic delineation of men, situations, and institutions. Even a